

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN PHARMACY,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1909.



BOSTON:

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1910.

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

DEC 31 1909

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

APPROVED BY

THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate. The concentration of the spores was 10<sup>4</sup> spores/ml (○), 10<sup>5</sup> spores/ml (□), 10<sup>6</sup> spores/ml (△), 10<sup>7</sup> spores/ml (◇), 10<sup>8</sup> spores/ml (×), 10<sup>9</sup> spores/ml (●), 10<sup>10</sup> spores/ml (◊), 10<sup>11</sup> spores/ml (◐), 10<sup>12</sup> spores/ml (◑).

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## NAMES OF BOARD AND OFFICERS.

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ERNST O. ENGSTROM, *President.*

CHARLES F. RIPLEY, *Secretary.*

LUCIAN A. LAMSON.

IRVING P. GAMMON.

PETER J. McCORMICK.

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JOSEPH E. BUSWELL, *Agent.*



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## REPORT.

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To His Excellency EBEN S. DRAPER, *Governor*.

SIR:—In compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth, the Board of Registration in Pharmacy has the honor to submit the following report.

There are, as near as can be ascertained, 1,674 drug stores in the State at the present time.

The condition of the trade from a financial standpoint shows a slight improvement over the past year, and there is a tendency for improved and larger stores.

The Board has been called upon to interpret and establish rulings as regards the law passed June, 1908, regulating the manner in which the pharmacy business shall be conducted, and undoubtedly the law will prove satisfactory.

Referring to the financial statement, it is a great pleasure to say that for the first time in the history of the Board it has been more than self-sustaining. The fees transmitted to the State Treasurer this year have exceeded all expenses of the Board by \$1,248.51.

The examinations of candidates to practise pharmacy have been kept up to a high standard.

The law passed June, 1908, allowing the Board to issue assistant certificates, has undoubtedly been an incentive to applicants, as the Board has examined more candidates than ever before and 100 more than last year.

The Board has a great many inquiries as to what the requirements are to pass an examination, and we take pleasure in submitting a statement in outline of what is expected of the candidates. We also submit a few typical questions

and a description of practical and oral tests used in the past year in these examinations.

The State Board of Health has done good work in prosecuting and convicting a few unscrupulous druggists for the sale of cocaine; and the question has been raised whether the Board of Pharmacy should take any action in accordance with section 17, chapter 76, in suspending the certificate of registration in pharmacy of a pharmacist found guilty by a court of law for violating a law which is under the supervision of the Board of Health.

In order to strengthen the State Board of Health in this work and make the law clear as to our duty in such cases, we would recommend that the words "the enforcement of which is under the supervision of the board of registration in pharmacy," in section 16, chapter 76, be stricken out.

We would recommend that a list of non-poisonous, domestic remedies, usually sold by grocers and others, should be designated in connection with the law allowing the sale of the same.

The Board continues to believe that there is no necessity for a druggist to furnish a bond for the exercise of a sixth-class license, as conditions surrounding such licenses are not of the same nature as surrounds the first five classes of liquor licenses.

By the operation of the law that precludes reappointment, the term of Dr. Lucian A. Lamson expires with this report. Dr. Lamson has filled the office of president of the Board, and has given to the public and to the uplifting of the profession of pharmacy his earnest and conscientious efforts, and it is with deep regret that we have to part with his valuable assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNST O. ENGSTROM.

CHARLES F. RIPLEY.

L. A. LAMSON.

IRVING P. GAMMON.

PETER J. McCORMICK.



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

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*To the Members of the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy, Boston.*

As representative of the Massachusetts Board at the Convention of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy at Los Angeles, August 18 to 22, I beg to submit the following report.

The official train left Chicago Tuesday, August 10, at 8 o'clock P.M. Four members of the executive committee were on board, and it enabled us to do a large amount of work in arranging the details for the meeting, completing our reports and finishing all other business which was to come before our committee.

Monday, August 16, was the first session. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Idaho was added as an active member. The president's address was read, Mr. Fred A. Hubbard, a former member of the Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy, presiding. The reports of the different committees were submitted. A full detail of the proceedings will be printed and sent to each member of the association.

I reported as chairman for two committees, — the executive and syllabus committees. The syllabus committee, composed of twenty-one members from all parts of the United States, is an outgrowth of a request from New York State education department and boards of pharmacy, asking the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to select seven men to aid them in formulating a syllabus for all schools or colleges of pharmacy in the United States, which would give an outline of the minimum requirements of instruction to be given by a school, qualifying it as competent to issue diplomas to pharmacy students. The graduation prerequisite clause in the law of New York State went into effect in

1905, and no positive standard has yet been accepted for what constitutes a college or school of pharmacy, but the syllabus committee hopes to complete its labors by next May. On this syllabus committee Professor Rusby of Columbia College, New York, is chairman of the sub-committee on materia medica; Professor Beal of Scio, O., of the sub-committee on pharmacy; and E. O. Engstrom of Massachusetts of the sub-committee on chemistry. It has required a great deal of time and labor to complete this work, and when it is completed it will not alone aid New York State or other States which have prerequisite graduation requirements in their laws governing applicants for examination as pharmacists, but will aid every State board of pharmacy in compiling their questions for examination. So far it is a book of 118 pages, and the complete issue will be about 150 pages.

The experience meeting, which was held Tuesday afternoon, was very interesting, as a delegate from each State gave an outline of his work; and I feel sure we all can profit by each other's experience, and become familiar with the different methods and work performed by other boards.

The general opinion was expressed that there is a scarcity of clerks; and the solution seemed to be to encourage a larger number of young men to qualify as assistant pharmacists. It was also stated that we have in the United States several times as many retail drug stores in proportion to the population as any other country in the world.

President Lillie recommended that high school and college graduation, with five years' experience in a drug store, should be demanded for full registration. This recommendation was somewhat modified by the committee on the president's address, and the National Association simply accepted this portion of the address as a recommendation for consideration by the boards, but too early for adoption.

The majority of the members expressed their belief that the qualifications demanded of a proprietor or manager of a store should be continually increased, and should be as much greater than those required of his assistant as the employer's responsibility is greater than that of his employee.

It was stated very plainly that it was entirely optional with the Board to whom application was made for a reciprocal certificate of registration to refuse or issue such certificate, even if such a Board was an active member of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the applicant was registered before an active member of the association.

I was appointed chairman of the committee of nomination, member of the committee on president's address, and retained as chairman of the executive committee and syllabus committee for this year. Mr. P. J. McCormick of the Massachusetts Board was appointed a member of the legislative committee.

I should certainly recommend that we continue our membership in this association, and that one or two of the members of our board who have a longer term to serve than myself should represent the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy next May at Richmond, Va., when the 1910 meeting will be held.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNST O. ENGSTROM.

## OUTLINE OF EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS.

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Applicants for registered pharmacist certificates should have at least four years of practical experience in a retail drug store, under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

One-half of actual time of attendance at any reputable college of pharmacy or employment in a dispensary or pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory will be accredited on the above required experience.

The applicant must be at least twenty-one years of age, and have a general knowledge equal to the knowledge required for the first year in a high school. This is necessary in order to answer questions intelligently.

Applicants for assistant pharmacist certificates should have at least three years of practical experience in a retail drug store, and be at least nineteen years of age.

The Board has granted assistant certificates to applicants for registration in pharmacy who have failed to attain the required 75 per cent. general average, but who have acquired a general average of 50 per cent. and not less than 60 per cent. in dispensing.

The Board, being instituted to safeguard the people of this Commonwealth against incompetent and unsafe pharmacists, has tried to conduct the examinations in such a manner that they may test the candidate's knowledge rather than his memory. Unsafe persons are not only the ignorant, but also those who have acquired a superficial knowledge by quiz compends or attendance at incompetent schools, without receiving instruction in practical application.

The examination consists in answering written questions



pertaining to pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry and materia medica.

Pharmacy covers the subjects of pharmaceutical arithmetic; pharmaceutical Latin; manufacturing pharmacy; dispensing pharmacy; theory and practice of pharmacy; pharmaceutical jurisprudence.

#### TYPICAL QUESTIONS, — SUBJECT OF PHARMACY.

1. Glycērite of the phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine contains 0.8 gm. of strychnine in 1,000 c.c. How much strychnine is there in a teaspoonful of this preparation?

2. Having bought 5 gallons of witch hazel, which upon examination shows to contain 13 per cent. alcohol by volume, how much alcohol 95 per cent. would you add to bring it up to U. S. P. standard of 15 per cent?

3. Write out in full the Latin and give the meaning in English of the following abbreviations used in prescriptions: (a) Ejusd; (b) Ft. cataplasma; (c) Non rep.; (d) Pulv. subt.; (e) Agit.

4. What three causes may make liquor plumbi subacetatis below strength?

5. In making aromatic spirit of ammonia, why is it necessary to use translucent crystals of carbonate of ammonia?

6. What should be the rate of flow of the percolate indicated in drops per minute when the U. S. P. directs "allow the percolation to proceed slowly"?

7. Why is it necessary to dispense nitrate of silver and permanganate of potassium in *distilled* water?

8. Define or describe what you understand by the following pharmaceutical terms: (a) Granulation; (b) Torrefaction; (c) Calcination; (d) Maceration; (e) Dialysis.

9. What chemicals increase the solubility of phosphate of soda in water?

10. What is the law regarding the labelling of non-official preparations sold in drug stores not on a physician's prescription?

Pharmaceutical chemistry covers the subjects of: elementary physics; general and elementary chemistry; inorganic and organic pharmaceutical chemistry; quantitative and qualitative analysis; pharmaceutical assaying.

#### TYPICAL QUESTIONS, — SUBJECT OF CHEMISTRY.

1. Give an outline description of the different appliances used in pharmacy to produce and modify heat.

2. Explain the theory of freezing mixtures, and give an example.

3. Name the metals of the alkaline earths, and give some of their common characteristics.
4. What is the chemical difference as to the valence of iron in the ferrous and ferric salts?
5. Explain the reaction, and show either by equation or detailed description how the solution of zinc chloride is prepared from granulated zinc.
6. What is acetone chemically, and what are its uses in pharmacy?
7. What are volumetric solutions described in the U. S. P., and how are they made?
8. How would you distinguish gallic acid from tannic acid by a chemical test?
9. Name six drugs which the U. S. P. directs to be assayed to determine their alkaloidal strength.
10. What is Mayer's reagent? Is it necessary to remove all alcohol, ether and chloroform before applying this test? If so, explain the reason for it.

Materia medica covers the subjects of: physiology; botany; pharmacognosy; pharmaco and therapy dynamics; toxicology and posology.

#### TYPICAL QUESTIONS, — SUBJECT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What is physiology, and why should a pharmacist have some knowledge of the same?
2. Describe the structure of a flower.
3. Name three different kinds of roots, and give example and description of each.
4. Describe eucalyptus. Give botanical name, habitat, parts used and active constituents.
5. Name four adulterants commonly found in gum asafœtida.
6. What other drugs have practically the same physiological effect as stramonium, and what are the symptoms in case of poisoning by them?
7. What are enzymes? From what is pepsin obtained?
8. Name four active cathartic drugs, and state to what they owe their cathartic properties.
9. What alkaloids are found in nux vomica?
10. State how you would treat a case of poisoning by morphine (antidote; how much to administer, etc.).

The candidate must thoroughly have studied the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary and such text-books as will enable him to understand the meaning of words and terms contained therein; also the theory, definitions, fundamental principles and chemical and physical laws

which govern the preparations he, as a pharmacist, may be called upon to dispense.

The applicant must be able to read and translate physicians' prescriptions, to point out incompatibilities, to correct errors in doses and describe methods in compounding, to know the sources of drugs, their Latin and English names, habitat, classification, medicinal preparations, antidotes and emergency treatment in cases of poisoning.

The applicants for assistant pharmacist certificates do not need to take the written examination unless they so desire.

The practical and oral examinations demonstrate the candidates' ability to apply their knowledge, and is conducted in the following manner: —

Five prescriptions, taken from the files of drug stores in the State, which require different methods of preparing, are submitted to the candidate. Constant watch is kept on the candidates as to weighing, measuring, methods of procedure in compounding, neatness, etc.

#### TYPICAL PRESCRIPTIONS TO BE COMPOUNDED.

##### *Pasta Zinci Mollis.*

R <sub>x</sub>	Zinc Oxide . . . . .	3 ii
	Calcium Carbonate . . . . .	3 ii
	Linseed Oil . . . . .	3 ii
	Lime Water . . . . .	3 ii
	M make ointment.	

##### *Emulsum Petrolei.*

R <sub>x</sub>	Petrolatum Album (U. S. P.) . . . . .	5.
	Expressed Oil of Almond . . . . .	25.
	Acacia . . . . .	5.
	Tragacanth . . . . .	2.5
	Syrup (U. S. P.) . . . . .	10.
	Tincture of Lemon Peel . . . . .	1.5
	Water, a sufficient quantity . . . . .	100.

##### *Elixir Acidi Salicylici.*

R <sub>x</sub>	Salicylic Acid . . . . .	8.5
	Potassium Citrate . . . . .	12.5
	Glycerin . . . . .	50.
	Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.) q. s. . . . .	100.
	M et ft. solution.	

*Pills of Aloes and Iron.*

R

Aloes . . . . .	gr. viii
Ferri Reducti . . . . .	gr. xii
M et Ft. Pil. No. viii	

R

Resorein . . . . .	gr. vi
Salol . . . . .	gr. vi
Bismuth Subgallate . . . . .	gr. xii
M et Ft. Capsules No. vi	

The oral examination is conducted as follows:—A number of prescriptions are submitted to candidates for criticism, corrections of doses, detection of incompatibilities with description of the method of dispensing and labelling same.

## TYPICAL PRESCRIPTIONS USED IN ORAL EXAMINATION.

R

Sol. Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor. 1%	3 iv
M Sig. — External use.	
Poison.	

R

Tr. Ferri Chlor. . . . .	3 ss
Syr. Hypophos. Co. (U. S. P.) . . . . .	3 vi
M Sig. — 3 i t. i. d.	

R

Camphoræ . . . . .	2.
Olei Theobromatis . . . . .	q. s.
M Ft. supposit. No. vi pro recto.	
Sig. — Camphor suppositories.	

R

Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor. . . . .	grs. xvi
Collodii . . . . .	3 iv
M Sig. — Apply as directed with brush.	

R

Zinci Oxidi . . . . .	3 ii
Spt. Camphoræ . . . . .	3 iii
Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis . . . . .	3 iss
Glycerini . . . . .	3 ss
Aquæ . . . . .	3 viii
M Ft. Lotio.	
Sig. — External use.	



In conducting the oral examination on the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, the Board allows the candidates free access to these books. The questions are intended to bring out the candidate's knowledge of the meaning of the words used in the description of drugs; as, for example, the words "dextrogyrate" and "ketone" under camphor, "strobiles" under hops, "mericarp" under fennel, etc.; also, to call attention to the U. S. P. processes, the candidate being asked to explain reasons why certain precautions are given.

#### TYPICAL QUESTIONS.

##### *Solution of Chloride of Iron.*

What is formed when hydrochloric acid is poured upon the iron wire?

Why is an extra quantity of hydrochloric acid added, and also nitric acid?

What is the cause of the black color mentioned?

What objection would there be to allowing this to remain when you used the solution to make the tincture?

##### *Yellow Mercurous Iodide.*

The U. S. P. states, "Pour the solution of potassium iodide into the solution of mercurous nitrate." What would happen if you reversed this procedure?

##### *Chlorate of Potassium.*

Why does the U. S. P. state, "Great caution should be observed in handling it," etc.?

Another portion of the oral examination covers the subject of materia medica. One or more drugs are taken up for description, habitat, part of plant used, active constituents, medicinal preparations, action, uses and doses. The candidates are requested to give an outline of the emergency treatment in cases of poisoning, including a detailed description of what antidotes to use and how they should be administered.

## TYPICAL QUESTIONS.

*Rhubarb.*

- How does it appear in commerce?
- Where does it grow?
- What part of the plant is used?
- What are the active constituents?
- Name the U. S. P. preparations.
- What are its medicinal properties?
- Give the doses of the drug and its preparations.

*Opium.*

- What would you do if you were called upon to give an antidote in a case of poisoning by this drug?
- Why is coffee useful as an antidote?
- How much potassium permanganate would you give as an antidote in case of poisoning by morphine? How often would you give it?

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Meetings for examinations have been held on dates and with results as follows: —

### EXAMINATIONS.

1908-09.	Days.	Number examined.	Registered as Pharmacists.	Granted Assistant Certificates.	Re- jected.
December 8, . . . .	1	14	3	9	2
December 28, . . . .	1	17	4	6	7
January 5, . . . . .	1	11	4	4	3
January 25, . . . . .	1	19	9	7	3
February 9, . . . . .	1	18	2	10	6
February 23, . . . . .	1	17	4	7	6
March 2, . . . . .	1	15	5	7	3
March 9, . . . . .	1	16	5	8	3
March 16, . . . . .	1	16	3	9	4
March 23, . . . . .	1	18	4	10	4
March 29, . . . . .	1	14	—	10	4
April 26, . . . . .	1	14	5	3	6
May 10, . . . . .	1	15	6	5	4
May 17, . . . . .	1	16	8	4	4
May 18, . . . . .	1	18	5	11	2
May 24, . . . . .	1	18	5	5	8
June 7, . . . . .	1	19	5	9	5
June 8, . . . . .	1	18	2	10	6
June 14, . . . . .	1	18	3	9	6
June 15, . . . . .	1	18	6	4	8
June 21, . . . . .	1	17	4	6	7
June 29, . . . . .	1	20	7	2	11
June 30, . . . . .	1	17	5	8	4
September 14, . . . .	1	14	1	6	7
September 21, . . . .	1	13	—	3	10
October 5, . . . . .	1	17	8	6	3
October 12, . . . . .	1	16	4	6	6
October 19, . . . . .	1	15	4	5	6
November 9, . . . . .	1	14	1	4	9
November 23, . . . . .	1	19	3	5	11
	30	491	125	198	168

Of the 125 candidates who passed the examinations and were registered as pharmacists: —

28 passed on first examination.	6 passed on sixth examination.
24 passed on second examination.	3 passed on seventh examination.
32 passed on third examination.	1 passed on eighth examination.
19 passed on fourth examination.	2 passed on tenth examination.
10 passed on fifth examination.	

#### RECIPROCITY.

STATE.	Number registered.
Arizona, . . . . .	1
Connecticut, . . . . .	3
Florida, . . . . .	1
Maine, . . . . .	9
New Hampshire, . . . . .	10
Oregon, . . . . .	1
Vermont, . . . . .	4

#### FEES.

Registration fees received:—

504 fees for first examination, at \$5, . .	\$1,020 00
291 fees for re-examination, at \$3, . .	873 00
31 fees for reciprocal registration, at \$10, .	310 00
11 fees for duplicate certificates, at \$1, .	11 00
25 fees for clerical services relating to reciprocity, at \$1, . . . . .	25 00
Total amount of registration fees, . . .	\$2,239 00

Fees received for liquor certificates:—

63 fees at \$1, certificates for balance of license year ending April 30, 1909, .	\$63 00
1,531 fees at \$5, certificates for license year ending April 30, 1910, . . . . .	7,655 00
Total amount of liquor fees, . . . . .	7,718 00

Total amount of fees received during the year, . . \$9,957 00

Amount of fees transmitted to the State Treasurer, . . \$9,681 00

Refunded to applicants:—

To applicant cancelling right of examination,	\$5 00	
To rejected applicant for reciprocal registration,	10 00	
To rejected applicants for liquor certificates, at \$1,	16 00	
To rejected applicants for liquor certificates, at \$5,	245 00	
Total amount refunded,	<u>276 00</u>	\$276 00
Total payment of fees,		<u>\$9,957 00</u>

APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR CERTIFICATES FOR BALANCE OF LICENSE  
YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1909.

Certificates for sixth-class licenses granted,	. . . . .	30
Certificates of fitness (chapter 281, Acts of 1906) granted,	. . . . .	17
Certificates for sixth-class licenses refused,	. . . . .	8
Certificates of fitness (chapter 281, Acts of 1906) refused,	. . . . .	8

APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR CERTIFICATES (TO DATE) FOR LICENSE  
YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1910.

Certificates for sixth-class licenses granted,	. . . . .	944
Certificates of fitness (chapter 281, Acts of 1906) granted,	. . . . .	534
Certificates for sixth-class licenses refused,	. . . . .	24
Certificates of fitness (chapter 281, Acts of 1906) refused,	. . . . .	25
Applications pending action by the Board,	. . . . .	4

### EXPENDITURES.

Members' salaries:—

Ernst O. Engstrom, president, . . . . .	\$600 00
Charles F. Ripley, secretary, . . . . .	1,000 00
Lucian A. Lamson, . . . . .	500 00
Irving P. Gammon, . . . . .	500 00
Peter J. McCormick, . . . . .	500 00
	<hr/> \$3,100 00

Members' expenses:—

Ernst O. Engstrom (board meetings), . . .	\$477 80
Ernst O. Engstrom (National Convention), .	247 50
Charles F. Ripley, . . . . .	381 70
Lucian A. Lamson, . . . . .	232 00
Irving P. Gammon, . . . . .	82 60
Peter J. McCormick, . . . . .	84 10
	<hr/> 1,505 70

Agent, salary and expenses:—

Joseph E. Buswell, salary,	.	.	.	\$1,500	00
Joseph E. Buswell, expenses,	.	.	.	632	59
				<u>2,132</u>	59

Stenographer, witness fees, incidental and  
contingent expenses:—

Bessie B. Burroughs, . . . . .	\$1,000 00
Wright & Potter Printing Company, . . .	249 89
New England Telephone and Telegraph Com- pany, . . . . .	15 96
Press Clipping Bureau, . . . . .	20 20
Gilman Brothers, . . . . .	53 79
C. A. French (engrosser), . . . . .	80 55
Florence M. Leyser (clerical assistance), .	15 00
Helen Butler (clerical assistance), . . .	16 50
J. L. Hammett Company, . . . . .	13 05
National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, .	13 06
Sampson & Murdock, . . . . .	6 50
J. L. Fairbanks & Co., . . . . .	11 73
Remington Typewriter Company, . . . .	2 65
Dennison Manufacturing Company, . . .	12 97
O. S. Currier & Son, . . . . .	11 25
Neostyle Company, . . . . .	1 00
Pocket Manual Company, . . . . .	2 00
Witness fees, . . . . .	9 95
Postage, . . . . .	116 84
Services in laboratory, . . . . .	30 95
Sundry laboratory supplies, . . . . .	5 10
Laboratory laundry, . . . . .	4 26
Key Lox Manufacturing Company, . . . .	1 00
	<hr/>
	1,694 20
	<hr/>
	\$8,432 49

#### DECEASED PHARMACISTS.

Henry C. Bispham, South Boston.	John H. Manning, <sup>1</sup> Pittsfield.
Edward V. Bouchard, East Brookfield.	William P. McManus, Pittsfield.
Lucian W. Brown, Gardner.	Christopher C. Merritt, Spring- field.
Charles E. Carter, Lowell.	Thomas H. Murray, Hudson.
William E. Cates, Worcester.	William A. Pease, New Bedford.
Augustine Cunningham, Cam- bridge.	Charles Peters, Taunton.
Michael F. Flynn, Haverhill.	Julius E. Richardson, Somer- ville.
Arthur B. Greenwood, Brockton.	William J. Rooney, Boston.
Gorham D. Gilman, Boston.	Marion Rudolph, Waltham.
Arthur B. Grover, Somerville.	Mark Sanborn, Swampscott.
Chancey E. Hubbell, Boston.	Gedeon Therien, New Bedford.
Edward H. Langdon, Danvers.	Isaac W. Thomas, New Bedford.
Leon J. Laporte, Holyoke.	John W. Whitaker, Fall River.

<sup>1</sup> Former member of this Board.



## SUMMARY.

## Meetings: —

For examinations, . . . . .	30
For hearings, business, etc., . . . . .	20
<hr/>	
Total number of meetings, . . . . .	50

## Hearings: —

On formal complaint, charge of violation of the liquor law after conviction in court, . . . . .	20
On formal complaint, charge of aiding and abetting an unregistered person in the conduct of a drug store, . . . . .	3
On suspension or revocation of liquor certificates, . . . . .	17
On petitions for reinstatement by suspended pharmacists, . . . . .	4
In reference to applications for liquor certificates, . . . . .	108
<hr/>	
Total number of hearings, . . . . .	152

## Results of hearings: —

Number of certificates of registration suspended for two years, . . . . .	2
Number of certificates of registration suspended for one year, . . . . .	1
Number of certificates of registration suspended for six months, . . . . .	3
Number of cases placed on file, . . . . .	14
Number of certificates (chapter 281, Acts of 1906) revoked, . . . . .	1
Number of certificates (chapter 281, Acts of 1906) suspended, . . . . .	7
Number of sixth-class licenses surrendered to local authorities, . . . . .	8
Number of certificates (chapter 281, Acts of 1906) surrendered, . . . . .	4
Number of suspended pharmacists reinstated, . . . . .	5

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. RIPLEY,  
*Secretary.*





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L A W S

RELATING TO

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

IN

MASSACHUSETTS.

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1909.

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# LAWS RELATING TO PHARMACY.

(AS AMENDED.)

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## CHAPTER 76, REVISED LAWS.

### REGISTRATION OF PHARMACISTS.

SECTION 10 (as amended by chapter 261, Acts of 1909). There shall be a board of registration in pharmacy consisting of five persons, residents of the commonwealth, who shall be skilled pharmacists, and shall have had ten consecutive years of practical experience in the compounding and dispensing of physician's prescriptions, and shall be actually engaged in the drug business. Not more than one member shall have any financial interest in the sale of drugs, medicines and chemicals, and the compounding and dispensing of physician's prescriptions in the same councillor district. One member of said board shall annually in November be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of five years from the first day of December following, and no person appointed after the twenty-fifth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine shall serve as a member of said board for more than five consecutive years. The members of said board at the time of the enactment hereof, and any member thereafter appointed to fill a vacancy, who are holding office at the expiration of their official terms, shall continue in office until the first day of December following.

SECTION 11 (as amended by chapter 261, Acts of 1909). Said board shall meet on the first Tuesday of December in each year at such time and place as it may determine, and shall organize by electing a president and secretary, who shall be members of the board and who shall hold their offices for the term of one year. The secretary shall give to the treasurer and receiver general a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the governor and council, for the faithful performance of his official duties. The board shall annually hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday of January, May and October, and additional meetings at such times and places as it shall determine.

SECTION 12 (as amended by chapter 505, Acts of 1902, as amended by chapter 399, Acts of 1907). The annual salary of the secretary of the board of registration in pharmacy shall be one thousand dollars, and that of the other members of the board shall be five hundred dollars each, except that the chairman shall receive six hundred dollars. Each member of the board shall receive in addition to his salary his necessary traveling expenses actually incurred in attending the meetings of the board. The salaries and expenses of the members of the board shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. The fees received for examination and registration of applicants before the board of registration in pharmacy shall be paid monthly by the secretary into the treasury of the commonwealth.

SECTION 13. The board shall keep a record of the names of all persons examined and registered hereunder and of all money received and disbursed by it, and a duplicate thereof shall be open to inspection in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth. Said board shall annually, on or before the first day of January, make a report to the governor and council of the condition of pharmacy in the commonwealth, of all its official acts during the preceding year and of its receipts and disbursements.

SECTION 14 (as amended by chapter 525, Acts of 1908). A person who desires to do business as a pharmacist shall, upon payment of five dollars, be entitled to examination, and if found qualified shall be registered as a pharmacist and shall receive a certificate signed by the president and secretary of said board. Any person who fails to pass such examination shall upon request be re-examined after the expiration of three months at any regular meeting of the board, upon the payment of three dollars. The board of registration in pharmacy may grant certificates of registration as assistants after examination upon the terms above named, but such certificates shall not allow the holder thereof to carry on the business of pharmacy. The said board may, in its discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons as shall furnish with their application satisfactory proof that they have been registered by examination in some other state: *provided*, that such other state shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicants in this state. Every applicant for registration as a registered pharmacist shall pay to the secretary of the board the sum of ten dollars at the time of filing the application. No certificate known as the reciprocity certificate shall be granted until the person so applying shall have signified his intention of acting under the same in this commonwealth. All fees received by the board shall be paid by its secretary into the treasury of the commonwealth.

SECTION 15. Every person who has received a certificate of registration from the board shall conspicuously display the same in his place of business.

SECTION 16 (as amended by chapter 140, Acts of 1907). The board shall hear all applications by registered pharmacists for the granting of sixth class licenses, if a hearing is requested by the applicant, and all complaints made to them against any person registered as a pharmacist charging him in his business as a pharmacist with violating any of the laws of the commonwealth, the enforcement of which is under the supervision of the board of registration in pharmacy, and especially of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors; or engaging with, or aiding or abetting, another in the violation of said laws; or, if he himself is not the owner and actively engaged in such business, with suffering or permitting the use of his name or certificate of registration by others in the conduct of the business of pharmacy. Such complaint shall set out the offence alleged and be made within fifteen days after the date of the act complained of, or within thirty days after a conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction. The board shall notify the person complained against of the charge against him and of the time and place of the hearing at which he may appear with his witnesses and be heard by counsel. Three of the members of the board shall be a quorum for such hearing. Witnesses at hearings before such board shall testify under oath and may be sworn by a member of the board. The board shall have power to send for persons and compel the attendance of witnesses at said hearings.

SECTION 17 (as amended by chapter 321, Acts of 1902). If the full board sitting at such hearing finds the person guilty, the board may suspend the effect of the certificate of his registration as a pharmacist for such term as the board fixes, but the license or certificate of registration of a registered pharmacist shall not be suspended or revoked for a cause punishable by law until after his conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction. (Chapter 261, section 5, Acts of 1909: The board may suspend the certificate of registration of a registered pharmacist, who, in its judgment, is a menace to the public by reason of the improper use of intoxicating liquor or drugs, such suspension to be made only after a hearing, and by the unanimous vote of all the members of the board.) The board may at any time in its discretion reconsider its action in cases where it has suspended or revoked the license or certificate of registration of a pharmacist, and may change its determination as justice shall require.

SECTION 18 (as amended by chapter 525, Acts of 1908). Whoever, not being registered as aforesaid, retails, compounds



for sale or dispenses for medicinal purposes or keeps or exposes for sale drugs, medicines, chemicals or poisons, except as provided in section twenty-three, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars. But the provisions of this section shall not prohibit the employment of apprentices or assistants under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist. Every registered pharmacist engaged in the business of pharmacy shall cause his name to appear on every sign indicating or advertising his place of business and on every label used for medicinal preparations compounded in his place of business. No unregistered copartner shall hereafter be actively engaged in the business of pharmacy: but this provision shall not apply to those engaged in the business at the time of the enactment hereof.

SECTION 19. The board shall investigate all complaints of the violation of the provisions of sections ten to twenty-three, inclusive, and report the same to the proper prosecuting officers, and especially investigate and cause to be prosecuted all violations of sections twenty-one to twenty-nine, inclusive, of chapter one hundred.

SECTION 21. A registered pharmacist against whom a complaint or charge is pending before the board, or his counsel, shall have the same right of access to documents in the possession of said board as a person who is charged with crime in the courts of the commonwealth would have to documents in the possession of the clerk of the court or of the prosecuting officer.

SECTION 22. The court or magistrate before whom a person is convicted of a violation of section twenty-six of chapter seventy-five, of section eighteen of this chapter, of sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven of chapter one hundred or of section two of chapter two hundred and thirteen shall send to the board of registration in pharmacy a certificate under seal showing the time, cause and place of conviction.

SECTION 23 (as amended by chapter 525, Acts of 1908). The provisions of sections twenty-one to twenty-nine, inclusive, of chapter one hundred, section twenty-six of chapter seventy-five and section two of chapter two hundred and thirteen shall not apply to physicians who put up their own prescriptions or dispense medicines to their patients; nor to the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals or poisons at wholesale only; nor to the manufacture or sale of patent and proprietary medicines; nor to the sale of non-poisonous domestic remedies usually sold by grocers and others. The widow, executor or administrator of a registered pharmacist who has died or the wife of one who has become incapacitated may continue his business under a registered pharmacist, who may also be considered qualified to

receive a sixth class license to be exercised upon said premises of said deceased or incapacitated pharmacist under the registered licensee's personal supervision. The provisions of section twenty-two of chapter one hundred, so far as they may be inconsistent herewith, shall not apply to licenses issued hereunder.

#### CHAPTER 100, REVISED LAWS.

##### GRANTING OF LICENSES BY LOCAL BOARD.

SECTION 16. The licensing board may at any time refuse to issue a license to a person whom it considers unfit to receive the same; but the provisions of this chapter shall not be so construed as to compel said licensing board to grant licenses.

##### CONDITIONS OF LICENSES.

SECTION 17. Each license shall be expressed, to be subject to the following conditions: —

First, That the provisions in regard to the nature of the license, and the building in which the business may be carried on under it, shall be strictly adhered to.

Second, That spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall not be sold between the hours of eleven at night and six in the morning or on the Lord's day; but if the licensee is also licensed as an innholder he may, between the hours of six in the morning and eleven at night on the Lord's day, supply such liquors to guests who have resorted to his inn for food and lodging.

Third, That spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall not be sold, exchanged or delivered, or exposed, offered or kept for sale, exchange or delivery, upon the licensed premises, unless it is of good standard quality and is free from any adulteration prohibited in the Pharmacopœia of the United States or by the laws relative to adulteration of drugs and food, for either a food or a drug. If it is marked, labelled or represented as being the product of any foreign country, it shall also be of the standard quality required for its legal sale for domestic use in the country of its reputed production. All such liquors which are sold, exchanged or delivered, or which are exposed or kept for sale, exchange or delivery, under a license of the sixth class, shall be of the quality required for their sale as drugs under the provisions of the laws relative to the adulteration of drugs and food.

Fourth, That liquor shall not be sold or delivered on the licensed premises to a person who is known to be a drunkard, to an intoxicated person, or to a person who is known to have been intoxicated within the six months last preceding, or to a minor, either for his own use, the use of his parents or of any other

person, or, unless upon the prescription of a duly registered physician, to a person known to have been supported in whole or in part by public charity at any time during the twelve months last preceding the date of the license.

#### INTOXICATING LIQUORS, — DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

SECTION 21 (as amended by chapter 190, Acts of 1907). Druggists and apothecaries having a sixth class license or a certificate of fitness, may sell pure alcohol for medicinal, mechanical or chemical purposes without a physician's prescription, the said sales to be recorded in the manner provided for in section twenty-six; and wholesale druggists and apothecaries may also sell liquor of any kind, not to be drunk on the premises, under a license of the fourth class.

SECTION 22. No license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor, except of the sixth class, shall be granted to retail druggists or apothecaries. One or more licenses of the sixth class shall be granted annually by the licensing board of cities, or by the mayor and aldermen of cities having no such board, or by the selectmen of towns, to retail druggists or apothecaries who are registered pharmacists actively engaged in business on their own account, upon presentation to the licensing board of the certificate of fitness prescribed by the following section, if it appears that the applicant is a proper person to receive such license, and is not disqualified to receive it under the provisions of sections fifty-three and fifty-four. A registered pharmacist who owns stock of the actual value of at least five hundred dollars in a corporation which has been incorporated for the purpose of carrying on the drug business, and who conducts in person the business of a store of such corporation, shall be considered as actively engaged in business on his own account and as qualified to receive a license for such store.

SECTION 23 (as amended by chapter 308, Acts of 1907, as amended by chapter 261, Acts of 1909). The board of registration in pharmacy may, upon the payment by an applicant for a license of the sixth class of a fee of not more than five dollars, issue to him a certificate, which shall not be valid after one year from its date, stating that in the judgment of said board he is a proper person to be entrusted with such license and that the public good will be promoted by the granting thereof. The board may, after giving a hearing to the parties interested, revoke or suspend such certificate for any cause that it may deem proper, and such revocation or suspension shall revoke or suspend the sixth class license granted thereon.



SECTION 24. A license of the sixth class shall become null and void without any process or decree, if the registered pharmacist to whom it has been granted ceases to conduct his business in person and on his own account, or upon the revocation of his certificate of registration as a pharmacist, unless the registered pharmacist has become unable to so conduct his business or has died, and his business is continued by his wife, widow, executor or administrator under another registered pharmacist.

SECTION 25. Retail druggists and apothecaries shall not sell intoxicating liquor of any kind for medicinal, mechanical or chemical purposes except upon the certificate of the purchaser, which shall state the use for which it is wanted, and which shall be immediately cancelled at the time of sale in such manner as to show the date of cancellation. They shall not, when making such sales upon the prescription of a physician, be subject to the provisions of the second clause of section seventeen.

SECTION 26. Every retail druggist and apothecary shall keep a book in which he shall enter, at the time of every such sale, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, the kind, quantity and price of said liquor, the purpose for which it was sold, and the residence by street and number, if there be such, of said purchaser. If such sale is made upon the prescription of a physician, the book shall also contain the name of the physician and shall state the use for which said liquor is prescribed and the quantity to be used for such purpose, and shall be cancelled in the manner before provided with reference to certificates. Said book shall be in form substantially as follows:—

Date.	Name of Purchaser.	Residence.	Kind and Quantity.	Purpose of Use.	Price.	Name of Physician.
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The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall be a part of said book, and shall not be detached therefrom, and shall be in form substantially as follows:—

*Certificate.*

I wish to purchase.....  
and I certify that I am not a minor and that the same is to be used  
for \* Mechanical \* Chemical \* Medicinal purposes. [\* Draw a line  
through the words which do not indicate the purpose of the pur-  
chase.]

Signature .....  
Cancelled .....

SECTION 27. The book, certificates and prescriptions provided for in the two preceding sections and the book provided for in section thirty-two shall at all times be open to the inspection of the licensing board in cities having such boards and in all other cities and towns, to the inspection of the mayor and aldermen, selectmen, overseers of the poor, sheriffs, constables, police officers and justices of the peace.

SECTION 28. Whoever makes or issues a false or fraudulent certificate or prescription referred to in sections twenty-five and twenty-six shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars.

SECTION 29. Whoever, not being a registered pharmacist, procures a sixth class license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the name of a registered pharmacist who is dead, or in the name of a registered pharmacist by borrowing, hiring or purchasing the use of his certificate, and who, being himself the owner or manager of the place, shall himself or by his servants sell intoxicating liquor, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months. The provisions of section ten of chapter two hundred and twenty shall not apply to such sentence.

#### TRANSFER OF LICENSES.

SECTION 44. Licensing boards may transfer licenses from one location to another within the city or town in which such licenses are in force; but such transfer shall be granted only to the original licensee, and like notice shall be given, the same provisions shall apply, and other proceedings shall be the same as are required upon the granting of licenses, except that no new license fee shall be required.

#### FORFEITURE OF LICENSE.

SECTION 47 (as amended by chapter 108, Acts of 1908). The licensing board, after notice to the licensee and reasonable opportunity for him to be heard by them or by a committee of the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, if the license was granted by them, may declare his license forfeited, or may suspend his license for such period of time as they may deem proper, upon satisfactory proof that he has violated or permitted a violation of any condition thereof, or any law of the commonwealth. The pendency of proceedings before a court or justice shall not suspend or interfere with the power herein given to decree a forfeiture. If the license is declared to have been forfeited, the licensee shall be disqualified to receive a license for one year after the expiration of the term of the license so forfeited, and

if he is the owner of the premises described in such forfeited license, no license shall be issued to be exercised on said premises for the residue of the term thereof.

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CHAPTER 281, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY  
REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. In any city or town in which licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors of the first five classes are not granted, registered pharmacists to whom a certificate of fitness has been issued as provided for by section two of this act, may sell intoxicating liquors upon the prescription of a registered physician practising in such city or town, provided that the prescription is dated, contains the name of the person prescribed for, and is signed by the physician. All such prescriptions shall be retained and kept on file in a separate book by the pharmacist filling the same, and shall not be filled a second time. Such prescription book shall be open at all times to the inspection provided for in section twenty-seven of chapter one hundred of the Revised Laws.

SECTION 2 (as amended by chapter 261, Acts of 1909). The board of registration in pharmacy may, upon the payment by each applicant of a fee of not more than five dollars, issue to registered pharmacists certificates of fitness as provided for in section twenty-three of said chapter one hundred. Such certificates of fitness shall be subject to suspension or revocation by the board of registration in pharmacy, or by the licensing authorities of such cities and towns.

SECTION 3. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

*Approved April 14, 1906.*

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CHAPTER 213, REVISED LAWS.

OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

SECTION 2. Whoever sells arsenic (arsenious acid), atropia or any of its salts, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cotton root and its fluid extract, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, Don-

ovan's solution, ergot and its fluid extract, Fowler's solution, laudanum, McMunn's elixir, morphia or any of its salts, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savin, oil of tansy, opium, Paris green, Parsons' vermin exterminator, phosphorus, prussic acid, "rough on rats", strychnia or any of its salts, tartar emetic, tincture of aconite, tincture of belladonna, tincture of digitalis, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of veratrum viride, or carbolic acid, without the written prescription of a physician, shall affix to the bottle, box or wrapper containing the article sold a label of red paper upon which shall be printed in large black letters the name and place of business of the vendor and the words *Poison* and *Antidote*, and the label shall also contain the name of an antidote, if any, for the poison sold. He shall also keep a record of the name and quantity of the article sold and of the name and residence of the person or persons to whom it was delivered, which shall be made before the article is delivered and shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the district police and by the police authorities and officers of cities and towns; but no sale of cocaine or its salts shall be made except upon the prescription of a physician. Whoever neglects to affix such label to such bottle, box or wrapper before delivery thereof to the purchaser or whoever neglects to keep or refuses to show to said officers such record or whoever purchases any of said poisons and gives a false or fictitious name to the vendor shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars. The provisions of this section shall not apply to sales by wholesale dealers or manufacturing chemists to retail dealers, or to a general merchant who sells Paris green, London purple or other arsenical poisons in unbroken packages containing not less than one-quarter of a pound, for the sole purpose of destroying potato bugs or other insects upon plants, vines or trees, except that he shall record each sale and label each package sold, as above provided.

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CHAPTER 220, ACTS OF 1905.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO WOOD ALCOHOL.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. Whoever, himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sells, exchanges or delivers any wood alcohol, otherwise known as methyl alcohol, shall affix to the vessel containing the same and shall deliver therewith a label bearing the words "Wood Alcohol, Poison", in black letters of uncondensed Gothic type not less than one-fourth of an inch in height. Whoever violates the provisions



of this section shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

SECTION 2. Whoever, himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sells, exchanges or delivers, or has in his possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any article of food or drink, or any drug intended for internal use, containing any wood alcohol, otherwise known as methyl alcohol, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

*Approved March 27, 1905.*

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CHAPTER 259, ACTS OF 1907.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LABELLING OF CERTAIN PATENT OR PROPRIETARY DRUGS AND FOODS.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. Chapter three hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out section one and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 1.* Upon every package, bottle or other receptacle holding any proprietary or patent medicine, or any proprietary or patent food preparation, which contains alcohol, morphine, codeine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannibis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances, shall be marked or inscribed a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of each of said substances contained therein. The size of type in which the names of the above substances shall be printed on the labels as above, shall not be smaller than eight point (brevier) caps: *provided*, that in case the size of the package will not permit the use of eight point cap type the size of the type may be reduced proportionately. The provisions of section nineteen of chapter seventy-five of the Revised Laws, so far as they are consistent herewith, shall apply to the manner and form in which such statements shall be marked or inscribed.

SECTION 2. No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber or manufacturer residing in this Commonwealth, from whom he purchased such articles, to the effect that the same is not misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it. Such guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer; and in such case said party

or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Section two of chapter three hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of March in the year nineteen hundred and eight.

*Approved March 29, 1907.*

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CHAPTER 307, ACTS OF 1908.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF COCAINE  
AND ARTICLES CONTAINING COCAINE.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture any so-called catarrh powder or catarrh cure, or any patent or proprietary preparation containing cocaine, or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for the aforesaid.

SECTION 2 (as amended by chapter 375, Acts of 1909). It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, exchange, deliver, expose for sale, give away or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, deliver, or give away, in any street, way, square, park or other public place, or in any hotel, restaurant, apartment house, dwelling house, liquor saloon, barroom, public hall, place of amusement, or public building any cocaine or any of its salts, or any alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for the aforesaid, or any preparation containing any of the same.

SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any pharmacist or other person employed or serving in a pharmacy, drug store or apothecary shop, to the proprietor of which a written notice has been sent by registered mail by an officer or employee of the state board of health stating that any patent or proprietary medicine or article, naming the same, contains cocaine or any of its salts, or any alpha or beta eucaine, or any of their salts, or any synthetic substitute for the aforesaid, thereafter to sell any such medicine or article.

SECTION 4 (as amended by chapter 375, Acts of 1909). It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or to expose or offer for sale, or to give or exchange any cocaine or alpha or beta eucaine or any synthetic substitute of the aforesaid, or any preparation containing the same, or any salts or compounds

thereof, except upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon registered under the laws of the commonwealth; the original of which prescription shall be retained by the druggist filling the same and shall not again be filled, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the state board of health and by the police authorities and officers of cities and towns.

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CHAPTER 43, ACTS OF 1909.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN PHARMACY.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the salaries and expenses of the board of registration in pharmacy for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and nine, to wit: —

For the salaries of the members of the board, thirty-one hundred dollars.

For travelling and other expenses of the members of the board, a sum not exceeding seventeen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the salary and expenses of the agent of the board, a sum not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars.

For a stenographer, witness fees and incidental and contingent expenses of the board, the same to include the printing of the annual report, a sum not exceeding seventeen hundred dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

*Approved February 5, 1909.*

